

THE DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. IX.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 6, 1860.

NO. 164.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EUGENE P. MOORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE,
ST. CLAIR STREET, OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,
FRANKFORT, KY.
jan12 w&t-wt

JNO. B. HAMILTON,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
N. E. COR. SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and County of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
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H. KELSEY, LIGE ARNOLD,
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WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Warren, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections also made in any of the above counties promptly
attended to.
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Ben. J. Monroe,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and
General Land Agent,
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WILL practice law in all the Courts of the Territory, & collections made in all parts of the
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and remitted.
Office on South Delaware street, between Second and Third.
on14 w&t-wt

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
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WPS Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
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feb29 w&t-wt

JAMES P. METCALFE,
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WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, Office
on St. Clair street, over Drs. Snell & Morris.
feb10 w&t-wt

G. W. CRADDOCK, CHARLES F. CRADDOCK
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, KY.

WILL practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. jnd w&t-wt

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frank-
fort and the adjoining counties. Office on St.
Clair street, four doors from the bridge.
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JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the circuit courts of the 8th Judicial
District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and
all other courts held in Frankfort.

S. D. MORRIS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, KY.

JOHN RODMAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house.
Frankfort, Ky.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and
in the courts of the adjoining counties.
WPS Office east side of St. Clair street, next door to
Mr. Harlan's office.

GEORGE E. ROE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
january 1st

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.
sup12 w&t-wt

CAPITAL HOTEL,
R. C. STEELE, Proprietor,
Frankfort, Ky.

May 22, 1857, tf.

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlys, on the best
terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.
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NOW READY!
The New Code of Practice,
IN Civil and Criminal cases, for the State of Ken-
tucky.

P. S. Any one remitting me five dollars, shall re-
ceive a copy free of postage.

The above work for sale by S. C. BULL, Book-
seller, Frankfort, Ky.

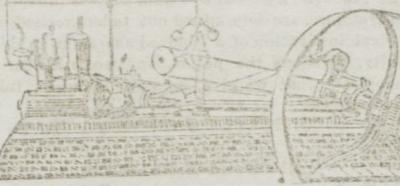
B. F. DINKLE,

BEGS to inform his friends, and citizens of Frank-
fort, and surrounding counties generally, that he is prepared
to execute all descriptions of House, Sign,
and FANCY PAINTING, in the best style, and on the
most moderate terms.

Job intended to town and country, and satisfaction
warranted in all cases. Orders left at the hardware
store of Mr. John Hall, next door to the Far-
mers' Bank, will receive the most prompt attention.
jan11 w&t-wt

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TENTH STREET
Opposite the Altesian W. H.
Louisville, Ky.
W. H. GRAINGER, Agent.



STEAM Engines for Cotton Gins, Saw and Grist
Mills, &c. Grinders, Rolling Mills, Pulley Mill, Gear-
ing, Circumferential Saw Mill; Hotel-kits; Re-
moval Water Wheels for Saw or Grist Mill, &c.
dec6 w&t-wt

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MUSIC PUBLISHER
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BOUND AND SHEET MUSIC,

Musical Instruments and Musical merchandise
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No. 474 JEFFERSON STREET,
NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Music just opened a new
MUSIC HOUSE in this city. I beg
leave to call the attention of my friends
and the public generally to my stock,
which is ENTIRELY NEW, and has been selected
with great care. It shall be my aim to keep constant
on hand.

The very Best and Latest Publications

And a fine assortment of
SUPERIOR PIANOS, MELODEONS, GUI-
TARS, VIOLINS, STRINGS, &c. &c.

Printed Catalogues forwarded on application.
Music sent to any part of the country, post
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The want of a good set of Instruments
will do well to give me a call, as I am deter-
mined to sell on the best terms.

W. M. McCARRYL,

Attorney at Law, and
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N. B. Friends and acquaintances of Mr. JOS. H.
McCarryl will always find him at 474 Jefferson street,
where he will be happy to fill their orders.
sep22 w&t-wt

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 4 Masonic Building,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NATHANIEL WOLFE, S. N. HODGES,
of LOUISVILLE.

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ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS
AT LAW,
AND
COLLECTING AGENTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office on Centre Street, opposite the Court-House.
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The subscriber has established at Louisville a
WHOLESALE STORE for the sale of all the
varieties of WOODEN WARE,

that now enter so largely into daily consumption
His stock of Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Gourds, Hand
Whisks, Covered Celery Cans, Wash-Buckets, Clothes-
Bags, Measures, Showers, Pans, Pails, &c. &c. &c.
Buckets, Jars, Jars, Lids, Lids, Covered Pans, Buckets,
Fruit-Cans, Ware, Broom, Cord, Twines and Corsegs
of all kinds, Brushes of all kinds, Wooden Bowls,
Dishes, Jugs, Willow Ware, Rolling Pins, Whisks, Hams,
Hampers, Cedar Chests, Toy Cars, &c. &c. &c. &c.
is large, and extensive in variety, and is sold as low as in Cincinnati
or St. Louis. A large part of the articles are
made under his own superintendence, and his stock is
fresh, clean, and in saleable condition. He hopes to
receive a share of the Country Trade.

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500 Main st., between Third and Four
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NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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PROPRIETORS.

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Books & Stationery,
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WANTING SOMETHING EXTRA IN THE
WAY OF a Hand Cloth Cap or Dress Hat,
will do well to call and see those at

SAM. C. BULL'S,
Hot and Bookstore St. Clair Street.

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Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.

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DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
OILS, &c., 432 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.

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store of Mr. John Hall, next door to the Far-
mers' Bank, will receive the most prompt attention.
jan11 w&t-wt

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And all Others in Want of

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Looking through our

FALL STOCK,

THE LARGEST IMPORTED IRIS SEASON.

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Are particularly invited to give us a call. We
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OF

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST. OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE
T E R M S .

One copy, per annum, in advance..... \$4 00

MONDAY..... FEBRUARY 6, 1860.

Public Printer and Reporter of Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.
Frankfort, February 3, 1860. {

To Hon. DAVID MERIWETHER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, I herewith transmit to that honorable body the accompanying report:

Total amount paid Public Printer from 1st August, 1858, when his term commenced, to 31 February, 1860, including printing executed for the different Departments, public officers, and advertising \$14,126 19

The "probable amount" due the Printer cannot be stated, as the accounts are not presented until the close of the year.

Total cost of Monroe's 18th vol of Reports:

Number of volumes..... 35

Average price per volume..... \$7 38

Total cost of Metcalfe's 1st vol. of Reports:

Number of volumes..... 387

Average price per volume..... \$6 38^{1/2}

Auditor's Report, cost per copy..... 92 etc.

Treas'r's Report, cost per copy..... 09

Registration Rep., cost per copy..... 57

School Rep., cost per copy..... 24^{1/2}

Internal Improvement, Rep., cost per copy..... 08

Very respectfully,

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

In justice to ourselves and the Reporter of the decisions of the Court of Appeals, we feel constrained to make some allusion to the foregoing report of the Auditor. If the design of those who called forth the report be to show that the Public Printer and Reporter are paid more than a reasonable price for their services, we shall show by a very brief statement of the facts that such is not the case. The cost of fitting up our office to do the public printing—the printing material and machinery—is about \$15,000. Other expenses to present date, being for the employment of hands and other contingencies, is about \$10,000; making altogether our expenditures, since we came into office, about the sum of \$25,000. The Auditor's Report shows that we have received in eighteen months, \$14,126 in all. Our newspaper yields no profit. We are compelled to keep a large quantity of material and machinery and a strong force of hands constantly on hand ready to do work at a moment's warning. We have hitherto had as large an amount of public printing to do as our predecessor in office, but we hope for better things in the future.

We have so far been able to steer our way by the aid of kind friends, and job work which we have been able to do for those who have favored us with their patronage. Amongst these has been the printing of the decisions of the Court of Appeals for the present reporter. As to the cost of his work to the State, it might seem at first blush to be large, but it will be seen that it is one dollar per volume less than the last volume of his predecessor; and when the facts are known it will be manifest to every one that he works for the State for as little compensation as any officer in it in any position requiring equal skill and labor. We have seen enough to know that it is a laborious office. It is no light task to prepare the work for publication, including the examination of records, the preparation of the briefs of counsel, and notes upon the decisions, indexes, &c., besides superintending the publication, proof reading, &c., of the work. The reporter furnishes his own office and stationery. He pays for the paper upon which the volume is printed, as well as for the printing and binding of it, and runs all risk of its destruction or injury before it is delivered to the State, and can draw no money from the treasury until the Judges of the Court of Appeals certify that it meets their approbation. We know of our own personal knowledge, that the printing, paper, and binding of the 1st volume of Metcalfe's Reports cost the reporter under \$800 per annum.

It is manifest that if the State were to purchase of him several thousand volumes, instead of a few hundred, that he could afford to furnish them at a greatly reduced price—less than half the present cost—but the State, it is easily seen, would not be the gainer by the movement. The truth is, the Public Printer and Reporter are about the only State officers who have not offices furnished them by the State, and who are required to make heavy outlays of money and material before they receive a dollar from the treasury.

We make no objection to the pay of any other officer. In truth we know of no official from Governor down who is too liberally paid. The State wants her work well done, and, thank God, she is both willing and able to pay a living price to those who render services for her.

The Louisville Journal is mistaken in saying the Yeoman made any strictures on the prayer of Mr. Hoyt. We excuse the Journal, however, for our name must be ringing in its ears, and it might very innocently be thinking of us, while writing about another paper. As for the prayer in question, we have no objection to it, and only wish the editors of the Journal may betake themselves to their prayers, even if of the briefest.

The article in the last Yeoman on Col. W. D. Lannom, was copied from the Paducah Herald, and was, by accident, neglected to be credited. We now make the *amende honorable*. We heartily indorse the sentiments contained in that paragraph, and look upon Col. Lannom as one of the most efficient, talented, and useful members of the Legislature, and congratulate his constituents upon being so ably represented.

The Funeral of Macaulay.
(London Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.)

LONDON, Jan. 10, 1860.

I have just returned from Westminster Abbey, where the mortal remains of Thomas Babington Macaulay have just been laid, in an honored grave, among the great men whose lives and labors he has helped to appreciate as critic, essayist, or historian.

There could not have been one thousand persons present in the Abbey to-day; and yet, small as that number seems, how few of our most conspicuous names in the senate, in law, in literature, the arts, the sciences, were wanting? Standing on the altar steps, and looking on the south transept, where the dead are interred, the barrier that separated the spectators from the grave, and so available for but half its narrow space—while waiting for the funeral procession to approach by the side door on the south side of the nave, one could not but be struck with the affluence of distinguished men present on this occasion.

Take that group of lawyers—one of many such—it comprises the thoughtful head of Page Wood in conversation with the Master of the Rolls; Charles Austin, the greatest parliamentary counsel of our time; Lord Cromwell and Mr. Justice Willes. Within arm's length is the full-blown face of Mr. Edwin Jones, and around him a half dozen of Queen's Counsel, and Sergeants less known to fame, but still famous too.

And there is Baron Van de Weyen, in eager talk with Mr. Panzini, the burly librarian of the British Museum; Dr. Hawtree, Lord Broughton, Lord Montague, and Lord Belper; Professor Owen, Sir Roderick Murchison, Dr. Darwin, and Mr. Charles Manby, Secretary of the Civil Engineers' Society; Sir John Lawrence and Lord Stanley. And there is a group of members of Parliament—Mr. Masey, Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Bailes, Mr. John Locke, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Tite, Mr. Thomas Hankey, and others too numerous to mention—Mr. Monckton Milnes and Mr. Cardwell are not in the transcript. There is the refined and studious face of George Grote—conspicuous by his stature; and near him, the Rev. Charles Merivale, the historian of Rome, and Mr. Henry Reeve, editor of the Edinburgh Review. Those two stalwart sons of Anak overtopping the crowd by the head and broad shoulders are Mr. Higgins (the "Jacob Omnim" of the Times), and Mr. Thackeray, conspicuous for his snow-white hair and kindly sad face. I do not see Mr. Dickens, but he must be in the crowd. Charles Knight is here; his first visit, he tells his companions, to the Abbey for such a ceremonial since Canning's funeral; and here are the great publishers, Longman and Murray, and their brethren, Bentley, and Parker, and Chambers—mixed with the Academicians Dyce, and Ward, and Cooke. I see Bar. on Marochetti, and there are foreigners too—not a few—all ranks and classes—from such celebrities as General Klapha and Ferdinand Freiligrath, to an unknown negro gentleman, who looks on reverently and alone, to the disgust, perhaps, of those Americans who edge away from his neighborhood. And, gathered near the altar rails, I see a group of the permanent civil servants of the Crown—Mr. Herman Merivale, under secretary for the Colonies, and Mr. Waddington, assistant and home secretary, conspicuous among them. As a link between the civil service and literature, I may select Mr. Tom Taylor, whom I see in close conversation with the late and the present masters of Harrow—Dr. Vaughan and Mr. Montague Butler.

But I have not time to dwell longer on the many familiar faces and figures in the crowd. The organ is pealing the music of that sublime chant—"I know that my Redeemer liveth"; and, from the altar rails, where I stand, my eye takes in the whole sweep of the nave, through the door of the carved choir-screen. The procession has entered now. In front, the old bedesmen, in their black gowns, totter along, in two ranks, followed by the chanting choir and behind, the ministering clergy of the Abbey, and over their heads, in the mottled winter light, nod the plumed canopys borne before the coffin, flanked by the draped batons of the marshals. I know that the coffin is behind, though I can but see the skirts of the pall, borne by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyle, Lord John Russell, Lord Shelburne, Lord Stanhope, Sir David Dundas, and the venerable dean of St. Paul's; that down bent and feeble old man little thought ever to follow to the grave his friend and literary associate, so young, and apparently so vigorous.

And now the coffin halts under the doorway of the choir—choristers and the Dean and Sub-dean, and Canons, of the founders, and the pall-bearers, have taken their places—and the sweet and solemn words of "Pax" have been heard, and again the organ has rolled out the massive music of Spohr's "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." Once more the coffin is lifted up, and, turning aside to the right, by the choir chanting Purcell's pathetic anthem, "Man that is born of woman"—and a gradual swaying of the crowd nearer and nearer to the barriers, and a standing on tip-toe, stool, or bench, or bier, or any foothold that may aid the sight. And so the old took his place at the foot, the coffin has been lowered into its resting-place, the earth flung upon the lid, dust has been assigned to dust, and ashes to ashes, amid sorrow, muted low, hidden or visible, while a sad sweet Handelian chant—

His body is buried in peace,
But his name liveth for evermore,"

attunes all hearts to the solemn mood that befits the occasion.

All is over. The mourners have looked their last and gone home in their sorrow. The pall-bearers, the ministers and nobles, the Vicar-Saint and Secretary for Ireland, the Home and Foreign Secretaries, and the others who have stood by their side near the grave during the ceremonial, are passing back through the crowded aisle; and the solemn strain of the "Dead March in Saul" makes a fitting accompaniment for the long line of hushed spectators that now file from the transept and the choir, to cast a parting glance at Macaulay's coffin in its honored grave.

We copy the following merited compliment to the social qualities of the Governor and his accomplished lady, from the Richmond (Ky.) Messenger:

GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—We rung in at the Governor's Levee at Frankfort on last Monday evening, and found much of the beauty and chivalry of Kentucky assembled there. The Governor appeared to be the "right man in the right place," and his excellency lady most gracefully wore the honors made all the more glorious by having been born in the infancy of the Commonwealth by her dignified grandmother—Mrs. Gov. Shely. We found it hard to be compelled to tear ourself away after a few moments enjoyment from a scene so beautiful and bright, but—business is business, and we could not help it!

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GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—The Sons of Malta had a grand mid-night procession in this place on Friday night. We trust some member of the order, as we were not present, will furnish a full account of the interesting ceremonies. This pleasing duty we think properly belongs to the G. B. J. A. O.

GOV. BICKERS, Esq., of Rumsey, McLean county, has been appointed by the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, collector of tolls on Green and Barren rivers, and has executed bond with securities worth over \$100,000. This is an excellent appointment. Mr. BICKERS is a good Democrat, and in every respect well qualified for the position.

METCALFE'S REPORTS.—The first volume of Metcalfe's Reports of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky is bound and ready for delivery, and may be had of the Reporter or at either of the book stores in Frankfort. Price \$5 per volume. Persons wishing a volume sent by mail may remit the price and it will be forwarded postage paid. au23 tf

XXXVII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fenton called up his resolution offered on Wednesday that a message be sent to the Senate informing that body that a quorum has assembled and chosen Mr. Pennington Speaker, and that the House is now ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Niblack wanted to know, if the resolution was adopted, who was to carry it to the Senate?

The Speaker replied that the acting Clerk would.

Mr. Smith, of Va., raised the question that, by the law of 1789 and the precedent in the Thirty-first Congress, nobody can notify the Senate until a Clerk is elected and sworn in, and until then no business is in order. He moved to proceed to business.

Mr. Barksdale asked, if there should be a protracted contest for Clerk, who would recount the proceedings?

Mr. Smith replied, in such a case, they could appoint a *pro tempore* Clerk.

The Speaker decided that the practice has been in accordance with Mr. Fenton's resolution, there was no necessity to have any delay till the election of a Clerk.

Mr. John Cochrane said the sending of a message to the Senate was no more business than the running up of a flag every day to indicate that the House was in session.

Mr. Fenton's resolution was adopted.

Mr. Grow offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to act in conjunction with such a committee as may be appointed by the Senate to wait on the President to inform him that the two Houses are assembled and ready to receive any communication he may please to make.

Mr. Grow gave notice of his intention to introduce a homestead bill.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amendingatory of the steamboat law, and also a river and harbor bill.

Mr. Sherman moved to proceed to the election of Clerk, previous to which there was a call of the House.

Mr. Schwartz nominated Mr. Forney; Mr. Smith, of Va., nominated James C. Allen, the late Clerk; Mr. Nelson nominated Samuel Ryler, of Tennessee; Mr. Cobb nominated David E. L. Dawson, of Ala., for Clerk.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Elliott, Whiteley, Smi. h, of Virginia, and Maynard, tellers.

The ballot for Clerk resulted: Whole number 222; necessary to a choice 112. Forney had 112; Allen 77; Taylor 23; Dawson 8; McLean 2.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the House proceeded to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Bocock nominated the present incumbent Mr. Glossbrenner, saying he was one of the first officers who had ever filled that place, and against whom not one word of complaint had been made in any quarter.

Mr. Harris, of Md., nominated H. A. Hoffman, of Md.

Mr. Garnett nominated James C. Allen, who, he said, had been a steady and consistent Democrat, and never voted for the exclusion of naturalized foreigners from the privileges to which they were entitled under the Constitution and laws. He believed Mr. Hoffman was elected to a former Congress by Know-Nothings, and supported all the proscriptions of the Know-Nothing party. He commanded the admiration of the country for the fact that the party whose chief desire for organization was, as their Mr. Sherman had asserted, that they might expose the corruption of the Administration, had inaugurated their proceedings by electing a Clerk a man whom a committee of this House had found guilty of malfeasance. (Cries from the Republicans—"

order!") Mr. Houston inquired whether Mr. Hoffman was not nominated or recommended, as rumor said, by the Black Republican caucus yesterday. Mr. Garnett thanked God that he was not a member of that caucus, but he understood the fact to be as Mr. Houston had stated it. He withdrew the nomination of Mr. Allen.

Messrs. Bocock, Harris, Md., Colfax, and Garnett were appointed tellers. Before the vote was announced, Mr. Forney was sworn in as Clerk.

Mr. Hoffman was elected Sergeant-at-Arms. He received 114 votes, Mr. Glossbrenner 92. Underwood 7.

The Speaker declared Mr. Hoffman elected.

On motion of Mr. Winslow, the Speaker was authorized to appoint the Standing Committees of the House.

Mr. Spinner offered a resolution that Mr. Allen, the late Clerk, be allowed eight dollars per day from the 4th of December, 1859, till the 3d of February, 1860, for extra services, in addition to his salary.

Mr. Burnett knew he was doing an ungracious act, but he was bound to oppose the resolution, as he did a similar one, some years ago, for the benefit of the gentleman just elected the Clerk. The law fixes the compensation at \$3,600, and that was enough.

Mr. Spinner referred to the fact that when a similar resolution was passed for the benefit of Mr. Forney, it was almost unanimously adopted.

The yeas and nays were taken on the adoption of the resolution, which was rejected.

An unsuccessful motion was made to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Davis, of Ind., asked, but failed to receive, consent to offer a resolution proposing to replace the former seats and desks in the House.

Mr. Covode gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the purpose of raising a revenue to meet the current expenses of the government, for preventing frauds in the revenue, and for protecting iron, coal, and other articles.

Several gentlemen on the Democratic side objected to the notice.

Mr. Sherman moved that when the House adjourn it be to Monday.

Mr. Crawford wished to know whether this was desired by the Speaker, in order that the latter, in the meantime, might appoint the standing committees.

Mr. Sherman replied that by meeting they could do nothing, as a single objection would prevent the Post-office bill being acted upon, as the rules require that it shall be first referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Leak—Do you want a caucus to-morrow?

Mr. Sherman—You may have one.

Mr. Houston—Let us stay here and finish the election of officers.

The question on the adjournment till Monday was decided in the affirmative by 16 majority.

Mr. Phelps a-ked, and obtained leave, to make an appropriation to the Post-office Department, for the last and part of this year. He moved it to be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—pending which the House

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4, 1860.

Senate met at 9½ o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. LACEY, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

REMONSTRANCES

Were offered by the following Senators, and appropriately referred:

Messrs. MARSHALL, CISSELL, and DARNABY. [Request of city council of Lexington to withdraw a remonstrance.]

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. WALTON—Education—An act to amend the charter of Clay Seminary. Passed.

Same—An act to incorporate Wallonia Institute. Passed.

MOTION TO SUSPEND RULES.

Mr. DeHAVEN moved to suspend the rules in order to enable the committee on County Courts to report a bill. Passed.

Mr. McBRAYER—County Courts—An act to change the time of holding the Trimble Quarter Courts. Passed.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. WALTON—Education—An act to incorporate the Shelbyville Debating Club. Passed.

Same—An act to amend the charter of the town of Calhoun. Passed.

Same—House bill to incorporate the Alpha Kappa Phi Society of Center College. Passed.

Same—House bill for the benefit of common school districts, with amendments.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved that the bill be printed and passed into the orders of the day. Adopted.

Mr. WALTON—House bill to change and modify the act incorporating Danville Academy. Passed.

Same—House bill to amend the 3d section of an act entitled an act to incorporate Montgomery Library Association. Passed.

Same—House bill to incorporate the Campbellsville Educational Society. Passed.

Same—House bill to incorporate the Elizabethtown Literary Society. Passed.

Same—House bill conferring certain powers upon the trustees of Winchester. Passed.

Same—House bill to incorporate Aspen Grove Male and Female Seminary. Passed.

Same—Leave—an act to incorporate the Millersburg Female College. Passed.

Mr. GILLIS—Education—An act to incorporate the Whitley County High School. Passed.

Same—An act for the benefit of Joseph D. Farris, of Whitley county. Passed.

Same—House bill for the benefit of school district No. 1, in Rockcastle county. Passed.

Mr. WALTON—House bill to establish an institution for the education of feeble-minded children. Passed.

Mr. GLENN moved that the bill and amendment be passed into the orders of the day.

Mr. FISK offered an amendment, to strike out "Franklin" and insert "Kent."

Mr. PENNEBAKER offered an amendment to the amendment, to strike out "Franklin" and insert "Jefferson."

Mr. BRUNER offered an amendment. Decided out of order.

Mr. CISSELL offered a substitute to the several amendments. Decided out of order.

Mr. ANDREWS moved the previous question.

Same—Demanded the yeas and nays.

The motion was adopted by a vote of 28 yeas to 3 nays.

The question being upon the motion of Mr. Glenn.

Mr. ANDREWS demanded the yeas and nays.

The motion was rejected by a vote of 11 yeas to 21 nays.

The Senate having refused to pass the bill into the orders of the day.

The question was upon the amendment of Mr. Pennebaker to the amendment of Mr. Fisk.

Mr. PENNEBAKER briefly sustained his amendment.

Mr. BRUNER demanded a division of the question.

The question being upon the proposition to strike out,

After some discussion between Messrs. Speaker, PORTER, Mr. Grover in the chair, ANDREWS, READ, WALKER, HAYCRAFT, FISK, GLENN, WALTON, CHAMBERS, and ALEXANDER,

Mr. WALKER moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill and amendments until Monday, at 11 o'clock. Rejected.

Mr. BRUNER withdrew his motion.

The question being upon the amendment of Mr. Pennebaker.

Mr. CISSELL demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. PENNEBAKER withdrew his amendment.

The question being upon the amendment of Mr. Fisk.

Mr. ANDREWS demanded the yeas and nays.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 5 yeas to 28 nays.

Mr. PENNEBAKER renewed his amendment.

Same—Demanded the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER (Mr. Grover in the chair), moved a division of the question.

The question being upon the proposition to strike out,

The question being upon the motion of Mr. Pennebaker to the amendment of Mr. Fisk.

Mr. PENNEBAKER briefly sustained his amendment.

The question being upon the amendment of Mr. Fisk.

Mr. ANDREWS demanded the yeas and nays.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 5 yeas to 28 nays.

Mr. PENNEBAKER renewed his amendment.

Same—Demanded the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER (Mr. Grover in the chair), moved a division of the question.

The question being upon the proposition to strike out,

The question being upon the motion of Mr. Pennebaker to the amendment of Mr. Fisk.

Mr. ANDREWS moved that the Senate now take a recess until 3 o'clock. Adopted.

the existing laws, import slaves from Virginia or elsewhere. So they can. But they are compelled to take an oath that they will hold such slaves for five years. If a man, under the present law, purchases and imports a slave that proves to be diseased or vicious, he is compelled to keep such slave for five years. Is there justice in this?

He apprehends not. He referred to the Slave resolution, which he contended, was, in effect and meaning, a prohibition of the importation of slaves into the District of Columbia, as the law of 1833 is a prohibition of the importation of slaves into Kentucky. Upon the statute books of Kentucky is a law, identical in meaning with this law which the abolitionists attempted to fasten upon the District of Columbia; a law which he was endeavoring to repeal, and he was sorry that Senators upon this floor, natives of the South, and representatives of slaveholding constituencies, were arrayed in opposition to the repeal of this law.

He then reverted to and reviewed the history of the slavery question in American politics. At the beginning, the faction opposed to slavery was small and insignificant—"no bigger than a man's hand." The result of the Presidential contest of 1856 had shown that this small faction had grown into a large and formidable party in this country—the anti-slavery nominees having received over one million votes. He was fearful that this feeling had crossed the Ohio, and was diffusing itself among Kentuckians. He then referred to the Auditor's Report, and presented figures showing the decrease of slaves and the value of slave property in sundry counties bordering upon the Ohio, and contiguous thereto. He then read, from the same authority, statistics showing the increase of the same property, and the increase in its value, in the interior counties of the State. Strange to say, he found the principal opponents to his bill in Senate representing those communities where slave property and its value was decreasing yearly. When did they get the power to say that a man shall keep his slave for five years? It is the demand of an aristocracy. He desired to build up the institution of slavery by inviting the increase of slaves. He desired to remove all restrictions. The opponents of the repeal of this law had asserted that it was the slave traders who were clamoring for the repeal of this law. That is not so. He had conversed yesterday evening with a prominent slave trader of this State, who assured him that he was opposed to the repeal of this law, because his profit would thereby be cut off. It was the people, and not the slave traders who demanded the repeal of this law. It must be repealed, or the institution of slavery must go down never to rise again.

The Senator from Union is acting in opposition to the example of his predecessor, in opposition to the wishes of his constituency, in opposition to the wishes of the people of Kentucky.

The motion was adopted by a vote of 12 yeas to 8 nays.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was sustained.

Mr. GLENN moved a division. Adopted.

The motion to reconsider was adopted with but one dissenting voice.

Mr. ANDREWS moved an amendment to the 4th section.

After considerable discussion between Messrs. Walton, Andrews, Johnson, Alexander, Read, and Whitaker,

Mr. WALTON demanded the yeas and nays.

The question being upon the amendment, it was rejected by a vote of 11 yeas to 13 nays.

Mr. ANDREWS moved the previous question.

Mr. ALEXANDER demanded the yeas and nays.

The motion was adopted by a vote of 8 yeas to 8 nays.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to amend the 4th section.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was sustained.

Mr. GLENN moved a division. Adopted.

The motion to reconsider was adopted with but one dissenting voice.

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